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TS

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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08/407,064 03/20/95 KATZ

R 6046-101NA

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EXAMINER

WOO, S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2743

DATE MAILED:

04/26/00

26

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks**

# Office Action Summary

Application No.  
**08/407,064**

Applicant(s)

**Katz**

Examiner

**Stella Woo**

Group Art Unit

**2743**



☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Jan 12, 2000

☐ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, **prosecution as to the merits is closed** in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 35 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

## Disposition of Claim

☒ Claim(s) 26-115 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☒ Claim(s) 26-33 and 50 is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) 34-49 and 51-115 is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

## Application Papers

☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☐ All ☐ Some\* ☒ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

☐ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\*Certified copies not received: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

## Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). 25

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

Art Unit: 2743

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Since this application is eligible for the transitional procedure of 37 CFR 1.129(a), and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(r) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action is hereby withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.129(a). Applicant's second submission after final filed on January 12, 2000 has been entered.

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 46-47, 49, 52, 54-78, 80-83, 87-89, 93-104, 106-110, 114-115 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the publication entitled "Vision by telephone" in view of Yamaguchi (USPN 5,264,929).

The "Vision" publication discloses a system for monitoring a plurality of scrutiny locations from a central station using dial-up telephone facilities in which images from each scrutiny location are sequentially received and displayed along with graphic display data identifying the picture displayed (page 2). When an alarm sensor at a scrutiny location is triggered, the associated camera takes four snap-shots which are stored and transmitted to the called central station for priority display such that the usual surveillance sequence is interrupted (page 2, column 1, paragraph 4). Two-way audio communication can take place via telephones at each remote site and the central station (see figures on pages 2-3).

Art Unit: 2743

The "Vision" publication differs from claims 46-49, 52, 54-78, 80-83, 87-89, 93-104, 106-110, 114-115 in that it does not explicitly provide for the autodialing operation being actuated under control of a programmed computer. However, as shown by Yamaguchi, it is well known in a video surveillance system to use a computer programmed with timing data (CPU 1, RAM 7b and timer device 8 perform timer-activated operations; col. 11, line 54 - col. 12, line 39) to control video sequencing operations (col. 8, lines 25-41), including temporary interruption of the programmed sequence when an alarm signal is detected (col. 18, lines 40-64). It would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill to incorporate such timer-activated computer control, as taught to be desirable by Yamaguchi, within the video surveillance system of the "Vision" publication in order to automate monitoring operations according to time setting conditions.

4. Claims 40-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the "Vision by telephone" publication in view of Laycock (USPN 5,202,759) and further in view of Thompson (USPN 5,109,399).

The publication differs from claims 40-45 in that the cameras provide slow-scan video rather than dynamic image television signals. However, Laycock teaches the transmission of dynamic video images over dial-up telephone line in a video surveillance system such that dynamic video, rather than slow-scan, can be provided over the a telephone line which is of limited bandwidth (Figure 4; col. 2, line 65 - col. 3, line 13) such that it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill to incorporate such provision of dynamic video images, as taught by

Art Unit: 2743

Laycock, as an improvement over the slow-scan video generation of the "Vision by telephone" publication so that a more complete video image of the monitored location can be displayed.

The publication further differs from claims 40-45 in that it does not provide for storing display data on scrutiny locations with means for addressing the memory means based on "D" channel type signals. However, Thompson teaches the storage of display data (map, address, name, etc.) corresponding to different scrutiny locations and addressing the data based on ANI information (col. 3, lines 1-53) for the purpose of providing more detailed information with regard to an emergency call. It would have been obvious to incorporate such storage and addressing means within the system described in the publication in order to provide a central monitoring station with more detailed information of a calling scrutiny location in need of emergency help.

5. Claims 48, 51, 90-92, 111-113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the "Vision by telephone" publication in view of Yamaguchi, as applied to claims 46, 77, 103, and further in view of Thompson.

The combination of the publication and Yamaguchi differs from claims 48, 51, 90-92, 111-113 in that it does not provide for storing display data on scrutiny locations with means for addressing the memory means based on "D" channel type signals. However, Thompson teaches the storage of display data (map, address, name, etc.) corresponding to different scrutiny locations and addressing the data based on ANI information (col. 3, lines 1-53) for the purpose of providing more detailed information with regard to an emergency call. It would have been obvious to incorporate such storage and addressing means within the combination in order to provide a

Art Unit: 2743

central monitoring station with more detailed information of a calling scrutiny location in need of emergency help.

6. Claims 53, 79, 105 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the "Vision by telephone" publication in view of Yamaguchi, as applied to claims 46, 77, 103, and further in view of Fuller et al. (USPN 4,843,377, hereinafter "Fuller").

The publication and Hussain combination differs from claims 53, 79, 105 in that it does not specify the selection of sites as being random. However, Fuller teaches the desirability of selecting the video monitoring of remote sites in a random or predetermined fashion (col. 12, lines 11-15) such that it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill to incorporate such random selection within the video monitoring system combination of the "Vision" publication and Yamaguchi.

7. Claims 34-39, 84-86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the "Vision by telephone" publication in view of Yamaguchi, as applied to claims 46, 77, and 103, and further in view of Laycock.

The combination differs from claims 34-39 in that the cameras provide slow-scan video rather than dynamic image television signals. However, Laycock teaches the transmission of dynamic video images over dial-up telephone line in a video surveillance system such that dynamic video, rather than slow-scan, can be provided over the a telephone line which is of limited bandwidth (Figure 4; col. 2, line 65 - col. 3, line 13) such that it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill to incorporate such provision of dynamic video images, as taught by

Art Unit: 2743

Laycock, as an improvement over the slow-scan video generation of the "Vision by telephone" publication so that a more complete video image of the monitored location can be displayed.

The combination differs from claims 84-86 in that it does not specify remote control of the camera. However, Laycock teaches the desirability of remotely controlling a surveillance camera (pan, tilt, zoom, focus, Figure 2; col. 2, lines 58-61; col. 6, lines 10-18) from a control station such that it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill to incorporate such remote camera control within the combination in order to allow user control over remote camera so that a desired image can be viewed. In this way, abnormal activity can be more completely monitored.

8. Claims 26-33, 50 are allowed.

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 34-49, 51-115 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Ishii et al. show another video surveillance system in which a host computer controls the video sequence operations (col. 9, lines 10-19).

11. **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

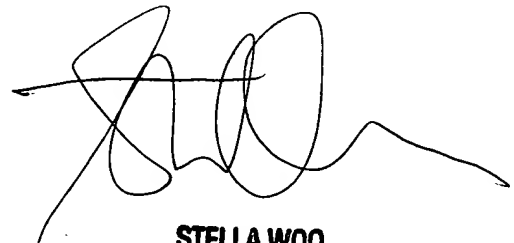
(703) 308-6306 and (703) 308-6296.

Art Unit: 2743

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stella Woo whose telephone number is (703) 305-4395 and can normally be reached from 6:30 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and from 6:30 a.m. until 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday and Thursday.

April 21, 2000



**STELLA WOO**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**